NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

CLAY FESTIVAL.

Remarks of Hon. James Cooper, Hon. James Brooks, and T. E. Tomlinson.

[Reported for The New-York Tribune] Soon after the removal of the cloth, Hon. JAME. Coores, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, was introduced to the assembly by DANIEL ULLMANN, Esq in a few pertinent off-hand remarks. He greeted the distinguished guest as not only the colleague, but the firm and fast friend of HENRY We must give him a true New York wel-(Cries of " Certainly we will!") The tumult of applause having subsided-

Mr. Coopen rose. He said he had came with no intention of making a speech, and without any expectation of being called upon to do so. He came hither to unite with those whom he had not hereto fore known-but with whom he had long sympathired and acted-to do honor to one deserving of boset by every title; of gratitude for great services, and of admiration for great talents nobly empered: to do honor to America's greatest living at a late hour the assemblage dispersed. Stesman. I would have preferred to perform my own part in silence, said Mr. Cooper, if it had been the pleasure of this assemblage. I can add nothing by any speech that I can make, to the honor and reaown of the great Senator, who is ever ready to sacrifice everything on the altar of his Country for the promotion of his Country's honor and prosperity. He would have been honored, perhaps, and as much as he could by any effort of mine, by the assemblage which is gathered here to night, composed as it is of the clite of this great Commercial Metropolis of the Union—by those strains of music—by the flaz of our country, now proudly waving in this Hall, in your public streets, and from the masts of the vessels in your Harbor. He would have been honored by these, and better, perhaps. masts of the vessels in your Harbor. He would have been honored by these, and better, perhaps, for I am airaid that the theme is so inspiring that I shall not be able to do justice to it, and therefore fail in doing him the honor I design to do. (Pro-

Mr. President, the Ancients erected statues and Mr. President, the Ancients erected statues and piled up temples in order to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious dead who had deserved well of their country. It was wise and proper that they should have done so; at once encouraging the living to emulste the example of those who were dead, and doing honor to their own hearts, by manifesting the devotion which influenced them toward those who lived absitually and died gloriously for their country. You have gone a step beyond the Ancients. You, while the subject is still among as still performing services for his Country, still enacting H story—you are assembled to do him ionor; not by building monuments, but by meeting together and expressing your devotion to the man who is laboring to preserve that great article of our Political Economy, the Union of the States.—[Applause.] It is well, Mr. President, thus to cheer the public servant who does well for his country. the public servant who does well for his country. It is well to tell him that his services are appreciated, at least by a portion of his country. It cannot but have a beneficial effect, not only in encouraging him to do fearlessly what we know he would do from the noble and generous impulses of his aging fifth to a contract of the contract of t Clay is not President. He is not; but to be President would conter no additional honor upon him. [Cries of No. No. No!" from all parts of the Hall. To be President could not add a cubit or an inch to the political stature of Hanky Clay. It might benefit his Country were he its President, sat the office could add no luster to that glorious name which does not already cluster around it. He has fived a lifetime, and not an idle lifetime—but one of service, of active labor, to promote the bonor, the interest and the glory of his Country. From the very first moment of his appearance on the threshold of public life—above half a century—to the present time, he has exhibited the rarest devotion to his Country's interest, and has reaped a devotion to his Country's interest, and has reaped a wider and more glorious renown than any other citizen, except that first of American Statesmen, the Father of his Country—whose name you have bonored here this evening by union with that of HERRY CLAY. [American]

Mr. Cooper adverted to the personal history of Mr. Clay, [Applause.]
Mr. Cooper adverted to the personal history of Mr. Clay, tracing his progress in public life, from his earliest efforts to the present day. He was born, said Mr. C. with none of those adventitious, extraneous aids which sometimes push men up to fame. Born to poverty, he has himself attained the proud position which he now occupies. His character has long been known and heartily appreciated. He idol of those who know him, personally putation. No public man is so highly esteemed or aderingly beloved as HENRY CLAY. Others have been renowned for great talents, for resplendent us ; there are others, to whom sections are de sted such was the distinguished and lamented self the affection and esteem of all his countrymen who know how to appreciate great talents, great devotion to fixed principle, great patriotism and expansive philanthropy.

After a few additional remarks upon the promi nent scenes of Mr. Clay's career, Mr. Cooper closed amid tumultuous applause.

Hon. James BROOKS, Representative in Congress from this City, was called upon to respond to the following toast

he following toust:

California, Utah and New-Merica.—Ours by a common california was realizing more than the fabled wealth of the california taped. acquisition:—one realizing more than the fabled wealth Ophir,—each entitled to our protection;—the same beneven thand which extends to the stronger a Constitution, a State, cannot refuse to provide for the weaker, Governments as Territories.

Mr. Brooks, on rising at the subsidence of the cheering, said the subject of this toast was copious too copious for him to dilate upon this might. He proceeded to a review of the topics suggested. Passing to a brief consideration of the question of Slavery, he made allusion to the great principles involved therein, and took up the subject of the Compromises. California, Utah and New Mexico with the name of HENRY CLAY, as were the Mis-soni Compromise, the events of 1832 and many great measures which mark the History of our Country. be said, are no doubt destined to be associated

the questions which now agitate the Union, to be settled upon the compromises of the Constitution. He reviewed the prospects of California in the present Congress. He thought it probable that the present Congress. He thought it probable that the bill for her admission will pass the Senate, at this bill for her admission will pass the Senate, at considered the Session, as a separate issue; but considered the action of the House extremely dubinous—express-ing the opinion that in the form of an isolated ques-ing the opinion that in the form of an isolated question, she cannot be admitted there. The subject, in Mr. B.'s opinion, must be met in another shape, and if California is received by the popular branch of Congress, it must be in connection with other is-sues. Mr. Brooks went on to establish these premises by portraying the passion for interminable calls of the Yeas and Nays, persisted in by some forty five or fifty Southern members on the floor of the House. He demonstrated the mode of opera Yeas and Nays, upon adjourn using members, and sundry other ments, excusing members, and sundry other ingenious dodges to evade the main question. The tables were kept in a roar for some minutes by Mr. R's hange tables were kept in a roar for some minutes by air.

B's happy methods of illustration. Passing this point, he came to the consideration of the abstract principles involved in this struggle. A great question, said he, is to be met. In his opinion, other means must be resorted to for the admission of California. If we pass by this Session of Congress, be said, without action, at the vegetage of the said without action at the vegetage of the said without action at the vegetage of the said without action and the said without action at the vegetage of the said without action and the said without action and the said without action at the said without action and the said without action at the said without action he said, without action, at the very next Session we shall meet Texas cut up into four, five or six Slave shall meet Texas cut up into four, five or six Slave States—as can be done under the Joint Resolutions by which she was admitted into the Union. Cali-fornia must come in but it meet Union. nust come in, but it must be in another He was for practical issues for practical

practical object. The toast, "The True Men of the Nation," was

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WHOLE NO. 2807.

briefly responded to by Hon. ROBERT B. CRAS. | baste to defend and land the Constitution, when is

STON of Rhode Island. The ninth regular toast, "Henry Clay in 1850," was drank with three times three, and spoken to

eminent services in behalf of his country's noner,
sold of or no fault, but because her master was in
whatever disturbances may agitate her. I love the
debt. She had left father, mother, brother, sisters party to which I belong, said Mr. T.: I love to be party to which I belong, said Mr. T. I love to be a Whig. I am proud to be one, when it is the party to which HENRY CLAY is attached. I love the freeman who has been haptized in the great ocean of his common country. I love Freedom, because upon my brow and upon yours Freedom has been stamped. The mechanic at his bench, the student at his book, the post at his theme, the historian at his work, may write out the history of great men, but when the mother of a future generation shall desire to impress a lesson upon the mind of a child of this Republic—a lesson of ambition—she will tell the boy: 'My noble boy! emulate the example of Him who sacrificed all for his Country, and made himself great by adoration of a noble Union which himself great by adoration of a noble Union which he himself ensobled!

Mr. Toxicisson concluded in the midst of loud and long continued demonstrations of applause. A number of Volunteer Toasts were then offered, and

MRS. SWISSHELM'S LETTERS... No. 11.

Washington - Ross's Speech -- Compromises generally-Harris's Speech.

Correspondence of The Tribute.

18visg House, Washington, Thursday, April 11. DEAR MR. GREELEY: There is a great deal of profound logic and quite a number of handsome erape shawls in Washington. As I have an ear or the one and an eye for the other, I get sadly conused between hearing and seeing. It is rather dificult to keep the run of all that is said on the floor in Congress and all that is displayed in the galle ries. I might refer you to honorable members for the ratification of this statement, but hope you will just take my word for it. It may be, as HORACE MANN says, that every faculty of the soul has sperial organs of manifestation, situated in the brainthat we see, hear, feel, love, hate, by the exercise of particular forms, every several one doing its own work, and this only. This appears all correct enough, inasmuch as we can do several things at once; but, after all, it is something like the machine ry of Government. There are many different departments, but all tend to one common center. The Senate and House—the War Secretary and State Secretary, and Postmaster and all the rest, may be Secretary, and Postmaster and all the rest, may be busy doing different things at one and the same time, but all got to the common center, the Judiciary or President, and neither can do more than one thing at a time. So I doubt if our reason—understanding—can dispose of more; and while I sat yesterday and heard the honorable gentleman explain his views, I lost the entire run of shawls and mantillas, header excaning a nervous toyer, by not hear views, I lost the entire ran of shaws and manu-las, heside escaping a nervous fever, by not hear ing the first part of Mr. Ross's speech. When he rose, some one whispered me, "It's only a Dough face," and as I have no particular fancy for un-baked bread, and a column hid him from view, I baked bread, and a column hid him from view, i did not choose to interrupt the conversation of the worthy substitute of "the old man eloquent" to peep round at a mass of flour and water. One can see or hear a Northern truckler almost any day away out in the West, but only here could I listen to Horace Mann, the friend of Humanity, and so I listened, and did not hear "the man of Ross" until a friend came up and whispered, "Just listen to your Pennsylvania toady." Then I started up, your Pennsylvania tondy." Then I started up, looked round the column, and saw the gentleman. If his face is dough, there is entirely too rauch sa-leratus in it, for it is as yellow as a guinea. Some leraus in it, for it is as yellow as a guinea. Some one should add a little acid, both to help the color and produce effervescence. This would answer the purpose of yeast, and make him "rise." It will never do to bake him without this, for he is too flat

What the first part of his speech was I know What the first part of his speech was I know enly by the reports which you already have. These make him say 'the Constitution recognizes Slavery, but he would vote for no bill recognizing or prohibiting it.' Of course, then, he would not vote for the Constitution. My attention was called in time to hear him sobbing and greaning over the Union—imploring, with hysterical gasps, that Members would calculate its value—its patriotical back to be a proper to the control of value-that Northern Democrats and agitators would pause "in their mad career before it was too late" Many appeared inclined to profit by his exhortation, stopped talking, and kept watching the clock to see if it were time for him to quit objected to the admission of California, because she is four times as large as Pennsylvania, but said nothing about Texas, nearly four times as large as California. On the same principle, New York should be thrown out of the Union for being four times as large as Rhode Island. The reported accounts of the spe-ch say he replied to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. This is a mistake. He merely occupied fifteen minutes in personal abuse of Mr. Stevens—raking over the arrhes of old parts symbhles in State politics, and the ashes of old party squabbles in State politics, as denouncing his inconsistency in supporting Gen.
TayLor instead of Cass. He shook his linger,
worked his body up and down as though he had
been churning on an old fashioned Dutch churn,
mixered his come market. as he enumerated the wrongs Mr. STEVEN committed against his native State, and declared rather odd she should have sent him here, as Mr. STEVENS appeared to think, for he stood up be

This Ross is reported to have said, the South had never aggressed on the North, but the re porters forget to add, what he did say, that the North had been continually aggressing upon the South—that Pennsylvania herself led the way by presenting Anti Slavery petitions to the very first Congress that met after the adoption of the Consti Then he declared that aggressions must be stopped, and the South protected in her Constitu

nal rights. nents before he had been wondering how Mr. STEVENS could have uttered his speech while the portrait of Washington hung before him?—how he could dare defame the fathers of the Constitution-such men as FRANKLIN. the most active of these Anti-Slavery petitioners whom he was now stigmatising as aggressors upon the rights of others? He indulged in a large amount of gasconading about his own State—his own "gallant little County of Lehigh." If the folks there are so smart as he pretends, they will give him his next office in a coal-mine, unti plexion is of the proper tint for the chattel market then send him. South to fetch what he will bring He should never be permitted to live above groun

n the State he has disgraced. There is one thing Mr GREELEY, that strikes my mind very forcibly: this is the constant and gratuitous glorifications of the Constitution. I thing, Mr GREELLY, that strikes have heard four speeches-two Pro Slavery, on th our glorious Coastitution—its compromises—its wisdom—its strength and perfection. To me this looks as if the speakers felt that it required praise. The Constitution has been published, I think, and most of their audience have read or can read it! Is it not very strange that they cannot trust it to speak for itself!—or that when they have spoken or it, and no one contradicted, they cannot pro-ceed to something clse? They keep such a diag-dong about "supporting the Constitution." One might imagine it was some miserable, decrept old creature that was no longer able to totter on crutches, but must needs be held up on every side, and dragged along like a drunken loafer, on his road to the "lock on."

and to the "lock up."

I have some considerable respect for the Constitution and am sorry those who should best under stand it, think it so weak as to require such a con-tinual bolstering up, a propping and defending, a blustering, a swaggering, a blowing, a brageing. Strength should bring calmness. The conscious ness of integrity should see folks at their case, and the nervous eagerness with which these gentlemen

one is attacking it, looks as if they thought it very vulnerable. As administered and generally under stood, there is no doubt but it is so. Those commises it is said to have made do really t was drank with three times three, and spoken to by Mr. Thro. E. Tomlissos.

Mr. Thro. E. Tomlissos.

Mr. Tomlissos said On these occasions it is idle to speak of subjects of public policy. He allowed to the services of Mr. Clay—cited his many ominent services in behalf of his country's honer, ominent services in behalf of his country's honer, whatever disturbances may agitate her. Hove the a husband and three small children, one of them as

I looked on her face with its haggard grief Where "Compromises" were written in brief I counted her tears as they fell amain, Saying "Compromises" again and again I thought of a babe at a cabin door, Where a mother's shadow shall fall no more I thought of the wisdom of this great land Assembled together-a mighty band, With armies and navies at its command, With thundering cannon and gleaming swords And praying chaplains, and learned boards, With their pompous words about Freedom's charms.

As they tore the babe from its mother's arms The tears might have moved them. They were

but men, But what of the Compromises then ! I looked on her palid cheek again-On her sunken eyes with their scalding rain. And thought of the husband far away, She should meet no more at the close of day Of the hearts all torn and the hearth laid waste And, like David of old, "I said in mine haste, Some things that I fain would repeat below

But the Compromises say plainly, " No. Forgive my rhyming, Mr. Greeley. I did not mean to do it; but the case of this poor woman affects me much; and sadness seeks rhyme for expression. It was looking on this poor mother weeping for her children that determined me to come to Washington. I wanted to see what the descend-Washington. I wanted to see what the descend-unts of our Revolutionary fathers looked like, when in Congress assembled to devise ways and means for extending the area of such deeds of Chivairy. I go now into their great marble wor-der, and wander through its magnificent rotunds der, and wander through its magnificent rotundas and halls, its labyrinths of starts and passages, gaze on its wonders of art, and before me at every torn flits up the shadowy apparition of that sor row stricken face. I see the humble form of that servant woman skulking hither and thither as though she would escape to her children. At every turn an impediment prevents! Then there is a dead, cold wall. There, in the open passage stands a group of sentinels! strange looking sentinels, too—children and pitying men, and beautiful kind-hearted women. There are many of them who would scarcely kill a worm, who would weep that a poor bird should be taken from her nestlings; but they will all form themselves into phalanxes, with bristling bayonets and naked swords to prevent the stricken mother flying to her child! Why is it so! Why is the voice of Nature and of God suppresse! within us, and bidden to be silent? It is that we may hear what the compromisers say, and how honorable gentlemen talk about a low more compromises. You, with the rest. Mr. Gurg. LES, indulge "a generous spirit of compromise." It is considered very praiseworthy to do so; and no doubt you are a very clever man, but in this matter your generously does not cost you much. It is very easy for you, or any other Northern gentleman, to make a bow to a Southern gentleman, and, in the spirit of the "most generous compromise," agree that he may tear a mother from her babes and set her up on an anuetion block to get money to buy a race horse or gold chain, and banish her, forever, from all she has known or loved.—You are nothing the poorer when the deed is done. It is the mother and her children who are called up and halls, its labyrinths of stairs and passages You are nothing the poorer when the deed is done
It is the mother and her children who are called up
on to foot the bill; and it not unfrequently costs one
of them the last remnant of a life your former gen

of them the last remnant of a more and tool.

I am a little thick in the skull, and never could understand nice distinctions in cliquette or ethes Mr. HARRIS of Tenn, rose the other day with all his powers of oratory—a burning eloquer that required those glasses of water to prevent ursting out into a flame—plended for "the right the South" just sounded to me as if he had besaying, "Gentlemen, we have a right—a nature and malienable right, to whip women and selbabies. Our Revolutionary lathers died on the battle field to establish the glorious principle of women whipping and baby selling. Our immortal Constitution was found to secure to us the ex ercise of these inestimable privileges; and I. Sir 1. Mr. Harris of Tenn. do now proclaim myself the valorous champion of American woman-'scourging! It is our privilege. Sir. We of the South here on the floor of this House, claim t South, here, on the floor of this House, cannot be right to sell our children with our sheep and oxen. We, Sir, it is, who can and do, and will sell our daughters to infamy and traffic in the bodies and souls of our brethren—Yea of our brethren. Sir—of those for whom a common Savious has shed his blood—of those who with us, are joint heirs of immortanty. We, Sir, we will has shed his blood—of those both point heirs of immortality. We, Sir, we will joint heirs of immortality. We, Sir, we will carry them to the shambles, remembering that maxmuch as we do it unto the least of these His brethren, we do it unto Him. We will there barder better the least Son of God himself! We it is very Son of God himself! Sir, who sell upon the auction block the image God for handstulof silver coin! We are the te less champions who will dissolve this Union.

All union between ourselves and the spirit of
Freedom abroad in the earth—the favor of Heaven

'Freedom abroad in the earth—the act of the act of which a sproval of all good men, for this our privilege of selling men and whipping women.'

I could make nothing else of it, Mr. GRELEY. I know these are the rights for which the South contends. I know it is quite as common and respectively. washerwoman as to smoke a cigar. I know this for I have lived there, and all the eloquence and gasconading about Southern rights and Constitutional compromises resolve themselves to this one point—the right to horsewhip a woman and sell her baby bear regarders. Every concession you make about guarantees is just that much of a yielding to this clamor. But the

mail will soon leave: I have so much to tell an am so often interrupted I cannot get time to tell it JANE G. SWISSHELM.

A SWINDLER.—A complaint was yesterday preferred before the Chief of the Police of the Polic erred before the Chief of the Police by Messri fiffany, Young & Ellis, Jewelers of Broadway gainst a man calling himself Dr. Wm. H. Hul harging him with having on the 28th of March ined a gold watch and chain, valued at \$69, b the Medical College and was about starting for Baltimore, his native city, and wished to take the watch and chain as a present to his sister. He stated, that he had funds in the City Bank of Baltimore, and gave the firm a check for the amount, which check was sent on by them and returned which check was sent on by them and centred protested. This fellow, it appears has recently arrived from England, and just previous to his embarking he obtained twenty-five sovereigns from a Mr. G.W. Vanstavren by representing that he had funds in the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Baltimore. For the loan of this money he gave Mr. V. a check on that bank. Mr. V. arrived here a short time constant set the check to Baltimore for collections. ne since and sent the check to Baltimore for co lection, when he ascertained that no such bank was in existence there. This precious scamp is at large, out it is to be hoped that justice will soon overtake

Coronen's Inquest. - An inquest was held yes terday at the Hariem Police Station upon the body of an unknown man who was found dead at the foot of One hundred and eighty sixth st. N.R. The the bursting of a blood vessel. Deceased was dressed in a clean white shirt, black silk cravs black cassimere pants and drab overcoat. He was about 30 years of age and is supposed to be a

NARROW Escare.-About 11 o'clock on Satur with one of the Pearl at stages. Fortunately the ladies escaped without injury, though the carriage was much damaged,

CITY ITEMS.

weather within the past 4s hours. Saturday a sun rose behind an ugly storm of rain, but the warmth of his beams transmuted the drizzle into a spark. of his beams transmuted the drizzle into a sparking April shower and ere noon the dispersing | truths of Christianity clouds let the bright beams through in a thousand places; the fresh green grass, washed of dust looked lovely the swelling buds of the trees almost ventured to unfold their hearts of leaves: the breeze came, not coldly, from the West, and for an hour or two hopes of flowers and use for sunshades seemed to have tenable ground. But when the sun went down the wind moved northward a point or two and blew with steadily increasing force until it reached the hurricane gait, and all day yesterday it kept this speed blowing not only the dust but the people out of the streets, and shrieking and mosning through the shut up town like a hyena prospecting a graveyard. The average temperature of the past week was most unfashionably low, descending to a coolness perfectly unendurable-but yesterday was the very climax of low degree. A flaw of snow came in the afternoon, but t was too cold for even that and it ceased quickly. We presume the uspect of the skies will be any thing but this when our paper appears Perhaps it would be a good idea to get up a Panorama of Spring: so many people are sighing for the reality that hundreds would doubtless crowd to witness its counterfeit presentment and enjoy at least the ver-

Which was First ?-In an item about the fire of Friday night in Nassan st. we were made to say that No. 5 was first on the ground. " A Fireman" assures us that this is a mistake—that Hose Co. No. 46 was first there.—The item in question was not seen by the City Editor, or the assertion would have been omitted. We made no intentional state ments of the kind, well knowing that all our companies are equally prompt in turning out that the fact of this or that one being first at a fire is oftener owing to proximity to the place, or lightness of machine, or casual attendance of men-and that rotundas the company arriving last comes with as good a will and works as disinterestedly as the earliest. We know no parties and have no favorites in the Department; the whole, individually and collectively, always have our best wishes and best words. The only rivalry we recognize among New York Firemen is the effort of each company to make themselves the most orderly and best organized company in the City-careful, at the same time, to recognize all the merits and all the rights of the

Anniversally of the Home Missionary Socie TY .- The above Society held its Anniversary yesterday evening in Rev. Mr. SKINNER'S Church, of the children connected with the Society present. who sang with much taste and harmony a number ometer marked : of select hymns appropriate to the occasion. The interest displayed at this anniversary has in no 12 M ... 35 41 29 35 36 37 41 29 12 M ... 36 46 40 44 53 30 56 47 wise abated since the last, and the congregation, which was numerous, seemed to take much interest in the exercises. On the seats were placed slips of paper for the use of those who, desiring to subscribe periodically to the Missionary cause. This shows the average temperature of the present during appearance might wish to write their name and residence year 10 degrees lower for the past week than that down. This was deemed necessary by the Society of 1849, and indeed of any year very lately. as a means of increasing its receipts, which have been diminishing of late.

The exercises of the evening were opened by a fervent and earnest prayer delivered by the pastor of the Church. After which the Treasurer's report was read, from which we glean the following items of receipts and expenditures:

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for printing the Annual Report and
......\$28 15 other sundries...ald to the Home Missionary Society for the support of Missionaries... Total.....RECTIFTS.

Total.... The Secretary's Report, which was read next, Wall-st, where it will be found to day. rave a review of the doings of the Society during are still rapidly extending its sphere of usefulness, the Court room. There are, however, complaints made of a diminution in the receipts this year upon those of the last, notwithstanding the much greater necessity there is for an increase, the expenditures of the society necessarily increasing every year. If we fail in the means of support, says the Report, our field of action must become limited and the incalculable blessings which through the Society's labors have been bestowed upon thousands, will now be enjoyed by a few. New territories are forming-old territories are becoming States, with a vast increase in population, which demands more and more the circulation of the Scriptures and the preaching of the truths of religion among them. The United States, it continues, is destined to be the great medium through which the gospel will be made known to all nations; and if true to its mission it will become exalted in the history of na-

Rev. Mr. BRIER, Missionary from Indiana, being introduced by the pastor, addressed the congrega tion. Hespoke of the gratification which the pre sent anniversary afforded him, and allude terms of the highest praise to the conduct of the children composing a portion of the Society. This, said the Reverend gentleman, is the 17th anniversary of the Fome Missionary Society : the American Missionary Society has received, during the past year, a little more than \$150,000. It has had in its employover one thousand individuals: your Society contributes yearly \$300. This is sufficient to pay two maisters for preaching the gospel, allowing to each a yearly salary of \$150, and were it not for this saistance they would be unable to continue their meritorious labors. Your money, he said, is not expended uselessly; it is not only supporting these ministers, but your make a perma nent investment of it. Thus the \$4,300 which you have contributed since the organization of this association is as investment on which there is a gradually increasing interest. This sum is expendsupporting: the people of which are enabled to pay their minister a salary sufficient for his wants pay their minster a salary summent to the Nor is this the only good which results from you Society, for these churches, when firmly establishes not only support themselves but contribute to the missionary case, and thus there is an ever increas revenue mabling the Missionary to preac od's word to the furthest ends of the world. The Rev gentleman gave a description of a new established Western mission. The ministe

sits log cabin after log cabin to summon mates to attend the Church meetings, which for want of a more convenient place, are generall held in School houses. Here the inhabitants as day night a private carriage containing two ladies and the driver was upset by its coming in contact with one of the Pearlst stages. Fortunately the ladies are and the driver was upset by its coming in contact and the spectacle they present in that humble and the spectacle they present in the spectacle they pre

t unfinished to attend divine Service. We have had a remarkable amount of B. addressed some few appropriate remarks to

> ments flowing from Sabbath Schools. He the necessity of instructing the youthful in the truths of the Scriptures, the lessons which were there taught left an ineffaceable impression the character in after life.
> At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. W.'s remarks a

ollection was taken up and the exercises of the evening terminated with a hymn sung by the

the City Inspector, the following Weekly Report of the City Inspector, the following Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 6th day of April to the 13th day of April, 1850:

Son are no admission in was seized with delirum tremens, which put an end to his existence yesterday. An inquest was held and a verdict was rendered in acthe 6th day of April to the 13th day of April, 1850 : Men. 68 Women, 61; Boys, 92; Girls, 53, Total, 274

DISEASES.	DISEASES.	DISEASES
Abscess		Infim of womb
Ansurism 1	Dropsy in head 19	of Bret
Apoplexy11	Deopsy in the chat 1	Insanity.
Asphyxta 7	Drowned 2	In hissipsception
Asthma 1	Dysentery10	Jaundice
Atrophia 1	Erystpelas 6	Kill'd or murd'd.
Bleeding 3		Marasmus
fm Lungs 2	· Intermittent	Menants
Burned or Scald. 1		Neuralgia
Bronchitis 4		Old age
Casualties 4		Paley
Cholera Infant'm 4		Premature birth.
Colic 1		Small pox
Consumption 33		Spinal Disease
Convulsions 71		Suicide
Croup 3		Teething
Congestion lungs 4		Tumor
Debility 5		Ulcers
Delerium Trem 2		Unknown
Diarrhea 2	of stomach 3	

100. 2: unknown, 3.
Pt.aces or Nativity—United States, 173; Ireland, 53;
England, 12: Scotland, 3; Germany, 15; France, 2; Holiand, 1; British Poissess in N. America, 2; West ladies, 2; unknowe, 6.
Wasers, From —From Hospital, Bellevue, 6; Peolise, thar; Blackweil's Island, 1; Lunatic Asylum, do 1; Ward's Island, 11. Randall's Island, 1. City Hospital, 6. Alms House, Blacawell's Island, 5. Colored Home, 1. Colored

weeks since the beginning of the year, were-Jan. 2d week, 281; Feb. do. 285; March, do. 315; Anacostia entertainment, and welcomed the visit April, do. 274, being the lowest of the four and 15 ors in some remarks suited to the occasion. The Carmine st. There was a very large attendance less than the mean. The weather has been rather visiting companies responded through their efficers mild but changeable, with heavy rain. The therm and through the Chief Assistant of the New-York

> The temperature of period last year was April 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th Average. 7 A M ... 47 53 47 46 47 46 73 ... 47 12 M ... 60 64 58 52 54 28 65 56

> Not so warm, by 31 degrees, as the preceding

FIRES.-At 10 o'clock on Friday night a fire a few pails of water.

-At 51 o'clock Saturday morning the livery stable of Valentine & Cox, 75 Allen-st. was damaged by fire (and water) to the extent of three or four bun-

\$303 18 piece has never been represented in this country. panies, together with a number of military officers .\$11 87 desce makes her first appearance this season in the upon being toasted, rose and responded in appro part of Odabella , Signor Marian as Attila.

Ip The Letter to Daniel Webster has been \$292.23 laid upon the table at the Merchants Exchange.

Supreme Court-Verdict.-The Jury

Arrest for Larcesy.—A man named John Kelly, was on Saturday caught in the act of stealing two coats and a vest, valued at \$25, from the store door of Mr. J. W. Carpenter, 3 Maiden lane. Held to answer. Pete Wallams and Samuel S. Treadwell, were arrested on suspicion of stealing a quantity of clothing valued at \$20, the property a quantity of clothing valued at \$20, the property of the prop Thos. Hurst was arrested and held on a coarse of breaking open a show case, and stealing \$20 worth of fancy goods, the property of J. C. Storemal, of 3 John-st. A fellow who gave his name as Wm. White, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with entering the clothing store of John Creigton. Bit Hadson st. under pretence of purchasing a suit of clothes. He tried on the suit and flinding that f clothes. He tried on the suit, and finding that ney fitted handsomely, endeavored to get off tithout paying for them, but was caught by Mr. and handed over to the police. Committed to

CONSTRUCTIVE GRAND LARCENY .- Chas. Crosby was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing a row-boat valued at \$60, the property of M R. Moore, 94 Vesey st. The accused hired the boat to go to Hoboken, but took it to Peckskill, where he sold it to a Mr. Jerome for \$25. When arrested he confessed his guilt, and was locked up by Justice Mountfort for trial.

James Harris, seaman on ship Liverpool about a week ago fell from the foreyard and broke his leg in two places. He is now in the Marine-Hospital, in a very bad condition. His wife and family are in Quebec.

GRAND LARCENT .- Officer Davie of the Ninth Ward, yesterday arrested a man aamed John McKenzie, charged with stealing \$200 in bank bills, the property of Mr. Wm. Platt, residing at Haverstraw. The accused was held by Justice McGrath for Assaulation. for examination.

boy [name unknown] fell into the river on Satur-day, and were rescued from drowning by officers Simpson, Shares and Reeves, and sergeant Van

Silks of every kind and style, Canton Crape Shaw's, in fact all kinds of fancy and staple dry goods, from the richest productions of the Old World to the plainest domestic fabrics, every thing useful or ornamenta for either a lady's or family's use may be obtained at Hirtun-OCK & LEADSEATER'S, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard Their system of business being cash and one price without variation, they are enabled to fix a reasonably me

INDIAN CONCERT -- We are to have native music, and no mistake, to-night at the Tabernacle. (See ad-

MESSES. BRADBURY AND NASH'S JUVENILE CON CERT—The last of these delightful entertainments for the season is to be given next. Wednesday evening at the Tahernacle. We are requested to remind Mesers. B and N's one thousand little folks of their rehearsals Monday and

DISHONEST WAITER.—One of the black waiters at the Irving House, called Richard Williams, was arrested on Saturday by officer Brown, and conveyed before the Chief of Police on a charge of stealing a pistol the property of ex lovernor Smith of Virginia. Mr. Smith it seems put up at the botel and the pistol was taken from his pick of by the accused. Mr. Smith sailed the same day for California, and the negro was committed to prison to answer the charge. answer the charge.

Beausery — An old customer calling himself John C. Smith, was caught by officer Wood of the Third Ward, in the act of stealing a value containing property valued at \$25, belonging to Joseph D. Sage, stopping at the United States Hotel. The accused came on board the steambost Issue Newton just as she arrived, picked up the value and made off, when he was stopped by the officer. Jus-tice Mountfort committed him to prison for trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT—John Neston a native of Bayaria, 54 years of age, while engaged, on Saturday, in taking down the building 200 Broadway, was struck on the head and shoulders by a portion of the wall which fell upon him. He was taken to was struck on the bear and shoulders by a person of the wall which fell upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Coroner Geer held an inquest on the body and a verdict was rendered in accordance with

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE -- Cornellus Man evening terminated with a hymn sung by the highest to the Hospital on Tuesday last in consequence of injuries he had received on the head and face while in a state of intoxication. Soon after his cordance with the above facts.

PERSONN —A man by the name of Charles A Wright was arrested on Saturday, and detained by the magistrate on a charge of perjury.

RETURN OF THE FIREMEN.-The members of

Hock and Ladder Co. No. 3 returned on Saturday night. After a most hearty welsome and a per petual round of feasting and Jollity in Baltimore, they proceeded to Washington, where they were received at the dépêt by the Anacostia Fire Com pany, and were escorted to the Irving Hotel, where they breakfasted, as the guests of the Franklin Fire Company. After breakfast, under excert of the Anacostia Company, and representatives of our President of the United States by the Mayor ac ompanied by Hon. Mr. Briggs of New York, and Hon. Mr. McLane of Baltimore. They were re ceived and greeted by the venerable President in his accustomed frank and cordial manner, and were cal, and unaffected way in which he always ex gregate, from the preceding week. Consumption presses himself. The visitors with their escort has decreased 6, convulsions 4-other diseases run | then marched to the Washington Monument, the about as in the other report. There is a decrease Smithsonian building, the Patent Office and its of 14 in the deaths of children, and of 16 in the great collection of curiosities, the Capitol, Connumber of natives of the United States. Dropsy gress, the Navy Yard, and its extensive and curious (in the head) appears to be unusually prevalent, workshops, and at Jo'clock repaired to the Anaand scarlet fever has been rather active. Typhus costia Engine house, where a sumptions dinner fever and marasmus are dermant. The public in- was provided by that Company, and w ere all the stitutions are clear of disease—only 13 deaths at good and social and fraternal feelings were mani-Ward's Island, where all the poorer emigrants are | fested and drawn out in speeches, toasis, and hearthoused, and only 22 in all the Hospitals and Asy. felt expressions, all of this under the management lums. The number of deaths in the corresponding of the President of the Anacostia Company, Jonas B. Ellis, Esc. The Mayor was a guest at the Fire Department, Mr. Miller, and were addressed at considerable length and most felicitously on be half of our Fire Companies, by Alderman Thornley The visitors were then excerted to the Railroad Depot, and at a o'clock departed on their return to Baltimore, with the best wishes and leaving the most favorable impressions on all who had observed their striking appearance and correct deportment They returned to Baltimore on Thursday evening

and were met at the depot by the officers and members of the Mechanical Fire Comprny, who escorted started in 11 Washington st. It was put out with them to the armory of the Baltimore City Guards where several tables were prepared with a bill of fare which incited the epicureau palate. The company were soon arranged in their seats, and, with knife and fork, proceeded to an animated discussion of the entertainment. Amongst the gentlemen pre-THE OFERA.-The company at Niblo's to night sent were the officers of the Friendship, Liberty, brings out Verdi's grad opera of Attila. This New Market, Patapso, and other Baltimore comand much interest is felt to hear it. Signora Te- of the city. His honor the Mayor, who presided,) priate terms, offering in reply "The Fire Departments of New-York and Baltimore," which was received with enthusiastic applause. Speeches were also made by the officers of the New York Company, and Messrs. Thomas M. Locke, Joseph K. Stapleton. John Dukehart, and others. At this enter sociation has been in existence for the last fourteen | Bagley case returned, after an absence of about | tainment not less than two hundred sat down, and years, and has had every reason to be gratified two hours, with a verdict for plaintiff of \$1,800 - participated with infinite satisfaction and pleasure, with its efforts, which have been wide-spread and There was a great crowd and much excitement in On Friday morning the United Fire Company escorted them to their Engine house, on South Howard st. where the invited guests officers of other Fire Companies, representatives of the Press and others, partook of an entertainment the char acter of which developed a liberality characteristic of the United Company. The head of the table was occupied by Gen. Miltenberger, Mr. Holley, of the visiting company, and other gentlemen. Previous to their departure a magnificent cake, weighing about fifty pounds, and four of smaller dimensions, were presented to the guests on behalf of the United ladies . Mr. Henry E. Barton, President of the Watchman Company, presented them with four beautiful silk national flags on behalf of his Company Mr. Ecasmus Uhler, of the Friendship, gave them a beautiful carved and silded wreath emble matic of "Friendship" and the "Hook and Lad. der implements," encircled with beautiful flowers ; an officer of the Union gave them a large gilt frame, with a roll of the members, having a silver medal attached with an expressive sentence there. on and Mr. Henry P. Duburst, of the Mechanical. presented to Prof. Dingle, the accomplished and centlemanly leader of the Band a large eagle. made of white sugar. This present was in good tuste and richly merited. The Company then proceded to the President at dépôt, escorted by the United officers, receiving on the route a merry peal and hurra from the Vigilant, and, in a few minutes bid a farewell to their Baltimore friends, with a bearty "three times three," the band playing The girls we left behind us." They were ac companied by a number of the officers of the Bal imore Fire Department, who parted with them at Havre de Grace, returning home in the afternoon SAVED .- Edward Lewis, Charles Miller, and a Many of these were taken away nolens rolens, the New Yorkers forcing them into the cars-others escaping the same pleasant journey by flight.

At 3 o'clock, Friday afternoon they reached Phila delphia, and were welcomed at Broad and Spruce streets by a committee of the Hibernia Engine Company, in citizens' dress, and by the Lafayette Hose, and Friendship and Good Will Engine Companies, in full dress. A procession was formed by the companies, headed by the Pennsylvania Brass Band, and the visitors attended by the price on every article, and by selling to every one size, a escort marched through the principal streets, at person inexperienced in the art of shopping buys just as cheap as the most expert purchaser. See their advertises. Hook and Laidle an Hook and Ludder apparatus. The music of Dingle's celebrated band was much admired. In the even ing they partook of an excellent entertainment at Northern Liberties Odd Fellows Hall, given by the Humane Engine Company, whose guests they were. Subsequently, they visited the Walnut at

Theatre, by invitation On Saturday morning they were excerted to various places of interest in the Quaker City, and